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THE ANCHOR

Vol. XL--No. 2.
November, 1900

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The Tale of a Theologue.

In a small town of the middle west there is located one of those peculiar educational institutions, which combines, to good purpose, the three phases of educational activity, sometimes known by the names of academy, college, and seminary. In easy, tho not always in consecutive gradations, newcomers were initiated into the "mysteries of math" and the culture of the classics, with a smattering of science, while the last few years furnished a thoro training in theology, so as well to equip any man who was to go forth, maintaining, in some "dry-goods box with tilted roof," the tenets of Calvin, to the edification and satisfaction of horny-handed farmers, afore prejudiced in favor of the teachings. It was an institution of order, hopefulness, glorious traditions and good prospects.

In a small room of the single dormitory of this institution, sits the hero of our tale, a man in the thirties, serious above all things. His face is one of those staring blanks, which is ever characteristic of a mind that has been thrust suddenly from early ignorance into a still dubious conception of such intangible phases of truth as are dished up by scholars for pupils. This one characteristic is so predominant on his features that a physiognomist would have been unwilling to make a further analysis. To learn him, then, we must see him in action, but a few words as to his earlier years would not be amiss.

When consciousness first dawned upon our hero, he was seated wistfully under the wall of a great "*Boeren tuin*," such as is characteristic in the land of storks and wind-mills. He was clad in a "*kiet*," whose sleeves seemed ever stretching to reach the wristbands, and in capacious limbed knickerbockers, while his doubly stockinged feet toyed idly with that "mud-scow" of the Dutch, that serves not only as a means of locomotion but is readily converted by the Dutch boys of all ages into a formidable weapon of offence and defence.

Of a sudden this bundle of reverie began to dance about, with eyes fixed intently upon some small object on the earth and before long this pantomime was accompanied by a coaxing refrain:

"Slak, slak, steek je horentjes uit."

But the snail, majestically unmindful of this savage disturbance, kept the even tenor of its way and in a few moments it disappeared in a crevice in the wall. The youth might have interfered at this sudden withdrawal of the little creature that had, by its appearance, changed the stream of thought in his mind from a covetuous admiration of certain pippins swinging over the wall, to a sudden admiration of what had formerly appeared to him only a homely shell.

His parents were poor and all their estimations of nature and human activity were made by comparisons with the practical. Naturally the boy's views were not different. His parents, hard-pressed for many of the necessities of life, submitted everything to the test of whether or not it was helpful in gaining these necessities. The lad, deprived that morning of his home (momentarily) by a sound flogging for some trivial offence, was beginning to feel more and more, as the sun approached the zenith, like the prodigal son after his substance had been wasted and the famine came. This feeling, heightened by the contemplation of inaccessible fruit, had made the idea of home predominant in his youthful musings, when the snail appeared. That dull crawling shell was now transformed into a house, a home, and it was but a short leap of the imagination to confirm the satisfaction there must be in furnishing homes for others.

That reminded him of his own home again, (so does that circle its associations back to their source). In the midst of his day dream he began to wend his way, almost unconsciously, across the field toward the little village whence he had fled a few hours before with a determination never to return.

Arriving at the village his attention was arrested by something he had heard hundreds of times without any thought,—the musical snarl of a carpenter's saw. With the important curiosity of his age he strolled up to a large new barn, nearing completion, and forthwith he began making a mental inspection of the place.

In a few moments the carpenter reappeared from the barn, began measuring and squaring a board and then renewed his sawing. There was a charm in this silent but systematic action of the man and instinctively the boy drew nearer. He ventured to take hold of the teetering end of the board, thus attracting the favorable attention of the "*baas*."

The upshot of it all was that the boy, to his great delight, was apprenticed to the trade. Strangely enough the boy always retained in the memory of that day the vision of himself dancing around a snail.

For seven years he toiled faithfully at his trade. Then came another change.

One evening he was at a wedding and, as the minister performed the ceremony, he was suddenly seized with a revolting sense of his own commonplace life and of the glorious possibilities of ease and respect if he, too, could but officiate at such occasions. The "*dominie*" kissed the bride, drank the best wine, was served first at table, and for all this trouble he was paid.

"Great guns, man, I'll be a dominie too!"

Such was his mental ejaculation and he assured himself that his soul was right by the reproach he felt at using such an emphatic epithet to express his determination.

Too far advanced in age and too poorly provided with the wherewithal, he decided to leave his own country, with its educational advantages reserved only for the few rich and the fewer precocious poor.

He found the school to which we have introduced the reader. Like others of his class he had been shoved and pulled along for eight years of preparatory work until the opening of our story finds him at the beginning of the final preparation.

(To be Continued.)

A Plea for the Wierd Poet.

Among the illustrious names of men whom Fortune disowned in life and Fame resurrected to eminence there is none with a sadder history than that of Edgar Allan Poe.

Men of every temperament have been seered more or less by public scorn and neglect. The self sufficient Johnson was embittered, and made distrustful of his fellow men. The earnest and sham-hating Carlyle was made a recluse. The sunny dispositioned Burns died broken hearted, and the dignified Milton was left to pine in his lonely exile. Some have borne this neglect with indifference, paying scorn for scorn, as Byron did; but others of a more sensitive and high strung soul have been cut to the heart. Such were Shelly, Keats and Poe.

Poe is too greatly misrepresented. He is considered a genius with an unbalanced mind, a man of uncontrollable passions, fickle and a drunkard. There is a more reasonable excuse, a weightier cause, for the despondency and intemperance of Poe than for the faults and vices of any of the blasted poets.

When the cruel public had stamped the false word demerit all over his writing—when he had toiled incessantly, behaved manfully and persisted hopefully—when his home was destitute of the necessities and comforts of life—when his wife, for whom he forgot self, ambition, and misery, was wasting away with disease—when he turned for help to service in the United States government because the world was unfriendly to his pen—and was turned away—when at last the dearest object of his love and devotion passed from him to an untimely grave—when the burden of his sorrows was the weight of a night-mare upon him by day and by night, can you, dare you, will you, call the disconsolate man a sensual drunkard, who turned to the cup as a last surcease from sorrow? He drained it that he might numb the gnawing, wracking pain; but never for pleasure.

Poe had a passionate nature but his passions were not so uncontrollable as some would have us think. At school he was studious, usually the brightest in his classes. He was a great athlete, some feats of his on record are not excelled by professionals of the present day. He was reserved and cared for few intimate friends, but all his fellow students were proud of having him in their classes. He was known for his kindness, gentleness and gentlemanly conduct. These qualities remained with him all his life. He was not of a violent temper. His wrongs he usually bore meekly, brooding over them by himself. "In his criticisms he was severe, cutting, and sometimes unjust."

To the charge of fickleness and libertinism, there is no ground. He was a steadfast friend, a devoted husband and a just opponent. There were rumors of secret love affairs, but these were the work of busy-bodies.

Poe easily fell in love but he came forth from these episodes with untarnished manhood and the friendship and esteem of the object of his affection.

Poe's struggle was a hard one. Harder than Burns', who was born a child of poverty; harder than that of Byron, Keats or Shelly, much of whose misfortune was the result of their own folly. Poe from childhood was accustomed to have every wish gratified. His adopted parents were rich, of good standing and indulgent to him; and yet he was willing to forgo all. He would have been happy in his humble cottage and little study if the world had been kinder to him, it needed not to be liberal with him, were it but just. When the income of his literary labors was insufficient to drive the wolf from the door he begged his friends to procure him some clerkship in the government,

but he was not of the pliable stuff from which office-seekers are made. Five hundred dollars a year was the paltry sum for which this son of the Muses would have toiled faithfully above the common wont, for Poe was able, systematic, industrious and faithful.

It is not the poet's part to struggle with the masses for the crumbs of life. How shall he whose whole vocation is one to soften men's wild, restless and selfish nature, maintain himself in the unequal struggle for his fair share of this world's goods. How shall the lark sing its song, if the menacing eagle and hawk circle above? How shall the nightingale make melodious the orchards and groves if the evil-eyed owl hovers near? How shall the poet sing of Paradise if men set him to inspect the brothels of hell. Yet this did Scotland for her poet, and our country raised a cold shoulder to Poe's cry of need.

Perhaps my readers ask what was there mortal in my hero if he is thus spotless. Yea, let me ask what was their base.

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Reading Fiction.

If there is any line of literature that the student is not acquainted with, it is English fiction, especially modern fiction. And yet more attention is being paid to this by present-day writers than to any other form of writing. The few true poems and real essays that issue from the press are hopelessly lost in a catalogue by the formidable list of poems and essays in story form, where the charm of plot is added. History finds more expression in historical fiction than in the philosophical treatise, that coldly analyzes cause and effect.

And not only the past, but the present as well, finds its exponents in fiction. Society is far better comprehended by the modern fiction writer than by the sociologist, and the former's ideas are clothed neither in the dull garb of the scholar nor in the repulsive rant of the crank.

And yet students, with but few exceptions do not blush to profess ignorance of even the names of our best modern fictionists and their most worthy products. They seem to live wholly in the past, until they are suddenly thrust into the present, by graduation or some untoward circumstance that cuts short their college career. Then they come into contact with men and women of the world, who at first court them for their culture, only to be deceived. The modern society woman finds a far more agreeable companion in the drug-clerk and the book-keeper than in the college-bred man. Why? Simply because there is more common ground between them, and that is due to their reading.

You can never win a woman's heart until you win her mind. Her sympathies are aroused far sooner by what you say than what you do. Hero-worship has become too prosaic a thing in our age, since we have been visited by such an eye-opener as Hobson. Every friendship you make, must start in conversation, and you will never be able to converse readily with any one who has nothing to but read the "latest," unless you can join in with society and chat about its latest tastes. And you will never find a taste more common to men women than that which is acquired by reading.

And that is all man has to direct his attention to, if he wishes to be a social success; and who does not?

"But who can ever hope to read all modern fiction," some one asks. "And who would, if he could," we answer. All you need to do is to keep abreast of the times. You never expect to read all that was written in the past, not even all that is good. But you should as surely try to read the best of the present as well as the good of the past. Perhaps you should neglect some of the latter for the former. '93

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The Strange Wooing of One Missionary.*

It is not so many years ago that a young man in one of the churches of this state made up his mind that he had received a call from the mission field. He entered college with this purpose in view, and graduated with honors. Coming to this city, he joined one of the prominent down town churches while waiting his opportunity to enter upon his chosen work of carrying the gospel to the heathen. He finally selected India as the land of his future. Several of the well-to-do church members, becoming interested in him, subscribed enough money to partly pay his yearly expenses, the national board of missions of the denomination accepted him as a worker and agreed to defray the remainder of his expenses and salary, and it was decided that he was to sail for India on a certain date.

But this earnest young man bethought himself. "My equipment is not yet complete," he said to his other self. "My home life in the far-away country will be lonesome indeed without a companion for my joys and sorrows. I need some one who will keep the dust out of the corners of the rooms, who will see that my clothing is always in repair, who will get my meals as punctually as I desire, whose attire is neat and whose hand and brain will always be quick to work for my comfort. I need a wife. I will select me some likely damsel from the church and I will ask her for her hand in marriage."

No sooner said than done. The embryo missionary sat on

*Published by request.

the pulpit platform with the minister one Sunday morning and devoted the whole of the sermon hour to his selection from among the fair faces before him. He cornered his choice in the ante-room at the close of the service and proposed in the most matter of fact way in the world. But the girl said him "Nay," with a fire in her eye which he dared not disregard.

In nowise dismayed he chanted blithely to himself, "There are as good fish in the sea—" and straightway went to the home of another girl. His first reception had made him cautious, however, and he fenced for a while. "Do you do all the housework at home," he asked, "or do your sisters help you? Do you know how to cook or to sew? Do you ever do your own washing?"

The answers were not entirely satisfactory to his immensely practical mind, but he persevered, and later in the evening proposed. The girl told him that it could not be, but she said it gently, as is her way in all things, and he did not believe her. He came again, with his offer of a home in India, and yet again, until the young woman was forced to refuse him admittance to the house.

But at last fortune smiled upon the young man. There was a reception given in his honor by a church of his own nationality—he is a Hollander—and at its close, a young woman spoke to him kindly and accidentally let fall a remark that to be a missionary had always been one of the dreams of her life.

He walked home with her that night, assured that at last his quest was ended. He called again that week and without loss of time stated bluntly that if she cared enough to be a missionary to marry him, he was perfectly willing to take her along as his wife. It was the second time the two had met and naturally there was hesitancy on the part of the girl, but she at last consented and the marriage was solemnized not so very long ago by one of the local ministers. The couple have already left for the land of the burning sun, and their dreams of happiness in a life among the dark skinned natives are not to be disturbed.

—G. R. Evening Press.

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Cordelia.

A STUDY OF ARTISTIC INJUSTICE.

Shakespeare's women present the profoundest contrasts. They are clothed in the most spotless purity or begrimed with the most heinous filth. Yet the former are so shyly modest and unconscious that they seem easily tempted, while the latter have just so much of the sex left in them that they can hide their hideousness in the cloak of conventionality. The entire range

of human life, from the most sublime innocence to the subtlest dark-dealing, sends its representative. His great women are all strong, the minor characters have just enough of greatness, good or bad, to give them reason for existence.

But Shakespeare's most charming women and greatest heroines all have some peculiar quality so strangely unwomanly that they are great thro their eccentricity. That beauty like Cleopatra's should stoop to her foul lusts is not the ordinary. Beauty of body as a rule signifies grace of mind and we seldom see the most lovely woman stoop to the basest folly. Lady Macbeth has so strange a blood-greed and ambition that she should have swayed in very deed, her husband's stolen sceptre. The loving Juliet was not unwilling to die for love or lack of it, yet this is superwomanly. It is only the vixeness of the viper that gives Kate, the shrew, an excuse for existence. Her parallel cannot be found in life. Not even history with its distorted legend of Xantippe dares boast an equal. For impersonations of deception and all disregard for filial piety, Goneril and Regan are subjects of the imagination clothed in robes too revolting for reality. For noble heroism and silent endurance Cordelia would not find a sympathizing counterpart in any of her kind.

Cordelia is another Kent in woman's garb. Her exile from home, tho surrounded with the luxury of a court far more lavish than her own rude bome, was as intense a soul-separation as was that of her chivalrous champion. Both were chafing under the unmerited injustice of the hasty action of a capricious lord. Both faced their fates with *manly* heroism. From one we expect that heroism, and we set him down as fulfilling all the requirements of a true and brave knight. From the other we did not expect it, but it has shown itself and we are lost in a rapture of admiration that is continually watching for a worthy repetition and a more worthy reward, until at last we are rudely awakened by the shock of the unexpected end, lest our sense should surfeit by a longer existence of a sweet and noble heroism that could have no fitting end save an undeserved one.

Our first meeting with Cordelia is as unsatisfactory to us as it was to her royal parent. Why she should clothe her intense and deep love for her father in an ambiguous declaration that one more sane than Lear might well construe amiss, is evidently an injustice to a character for the sake of an artful plot. Were her confession not a mystery, the play would have had no key to open the door to its scenes of terrible and unjust suffering. Had her confession, more true than that of her deceiving sisters, been one half as plain as their neceit, we would have been spared a tale of misery. But art evidently is ever an excuse for injustice, and we would not have lost the knowledge we have gained even if we should have to stand in the stead of the despicable Edmund and be called on to condemn to death such innocence and

helplessness. Save for the futile objections of the noble Kent, and the nobler action of the King of France, we might not have been undeceived. But then we realize the full beauty of her modest character, when those who know her true character try to defend and explain what should have required neither defense nor explanation. When she was robbed of her royalty, then it required the courage of a perfect understanding for France to take her and consider her

"Most rich being poor,

Most choice, forsaken, and most loved, despised."

But he was assured of his reward for she had declared that

"Haply when she should wed

That lord whose hand must take her plight, should carry

Half her love with him, half her care and duty;

Sure she would never marry as her sisters,

To love her father all."

With this she lost a foolish father, deceived by the plainest insincerity, but she won a loving husband that remained with her and fought for her to her very end. That she gains the one in loosing the other is the only piece of justice done her in the entire ylay, but it comes so early that no higher reward can be bestowed upon her at the end. Therefore the poet thot that since she could not have the full and just measure of her reward in life, she should have it in her death by gaining the love and sympathy of all that should read her tale. 'oo

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EDITORIALS.

The Man and the Age.

It is not seldom in this age of progress, this age of political, material, educational, and religious advancement, that we meet men in government, in business, in the school, and in the church, that consider themselves providentially called to call a halt to the rapid movement of this generation. Just as soon as a better social organization is attempted, a new business enterprise is undertaken, a better method of instruction is adopted, or an interpretation of scripture is made that differs from their tastes and views, these men are sure to be there, posing as the "prophets of heaven" to proclaim their bitter anathemas against all innovations. A political movement such as that of Washington Gladden they "dub" with the epithet "Anarchy" or "Socialism." The substitution of a jimp, dressy, garment for the sanctimonious, antiquated garb, they charge with "vanity." The adoption of the new method of teaching by mental discipline,

for the old method by rote, is considered "dangerous to our youth." And the use of the Revised Version of Scripture in the pulpit would cause these watchmen on Zion's walls to raise the cry, "Orthodoxy in danger!" These men, instead of becoming the guides of the human race, in steering society clear of ruts and marshes, have become nothing less than impediments and stumbling blocks, retarding the progress of man on his toil-worn road of life. What this age needs is men that will look up and lift up. Men that adapt themselves to the irresistible demands of the age. A man of the Middle Ages had better remain in his dungeon of mediæval retrogression than rise to obstruct the light of the nineteenth century progression. The world admires a man that is conservative. Conservatism is the fibre of mankind. It binds and holds together the diverse elements that make up a people or a nation. But it finds no use for a man who will seek tenaciously to hold tenets that can no longer be held, or who seeks to advance theories long since exploded. In all the different spheres of life man must keep abreast of the times; he must break away from the conservative chain-drags and clog-wheels of the world and move with the locomotive. He must get out of the stage-coach and travel by the "lightning express" or he will be left behind in the race of life.

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Our Library.

An article that was sent to the ANCHOR recently, and which we publish elsewhere in this number under the caption, "*Reading Fiction*," calls attention to a need in our student life which many of us appreciate but cannot act upon. Those who are desirous of acquiring just such a cultivated taste, and a necessary knowledge of contemporary literary effort find themselves seriously handicapped by a lack of material.

The majority of our students have no access to any of the recent publications, not even the most worthy. Our library is fairly well supplied with the standard and classic works of form r times, with the fiction from Richardson and Scott, and a few of the best novels of that period immediately after the latter's death, but there is hardly a single volume representative of that prolific period which started a few decades ago and which is now at its height. At least we hope this is its culminating point, for should it continue a decade or more at the present alarming rate, it will be almost hopeless for either our students or our library ever to think of catching up.

Considerable attention and a great deal of money has been spent upon our library during the last five years, and with good effect. The department of history is well represented; the best works on science have been placed on our shelves by a kind donor; the alcove on literature and literary criticism receives valuable

additions every year; and our line of missionary literature is perhaps inferior to that of no other college of our size in the country.

But one cannot deny that the books of "lighter vein" have been withheld too long. A few of our resident students are availing themselves of the excellent facilities offered by the city library, but the most of us do not have access to this and it would be somewhat of an imposition if all the students should avail themselves of an opportunity that has been made theirs by the kindness of the city, for it would exclude those who are more justly entitled to the use of those books. This need in our library might be supplied by some friend of the college who is interested in its distinct literary development and who wishes to see Hope's students able to acquire that finished culture which they cannot attain without some regard for the modern novel.

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Cowardly Criticism.

The criticism that was recently passed on the ANCHOR in one of the class-rooms is most commendable for its frankness, truth, and consistency. Emanating from such an authoritative source and in such commendable spirit, it cannot fail to have the desired effect and bring about the desired improvement.

We confess that our literary taste is very defective, but we wish to say nothing about anything so unpleasant, especially when we consider the origin of that taste as a product of the helpful literary atmosphere that our critic has created for us in the multiplicity and variety of brilliant schemes for the study of literature, that flourished spasmodically during the continuance of the instructor's ever-changing fancy.

Upon second thought, we also admit that our "*rhetoric is abominable*," and we can only ask excuse for ourselves and our "*coadjutors*," by recalling faithful our application to the ever-varying tangle of literary composition that we submitted to our professor of rhetoric for criticism, and that was returned to us *promptly*, so that we might avail ourselves immediately of the corrections and suggestions in red that were jabbed at random on the first few pages, always calling attention to such *important* rhetorical slips as "spelling and punctuation."

That we have been guilty of displaying poor taste in other matters we cannot excuse, especially when we recall the helpful theological discussions of the rhetoric and literature hours. We admit that we should not have been tempted by the dignity of our critic or the ludicrous efforts, so consistent, after the "*strenuous life*," which he has been trying to espouse for several generations past.

We feel a little doubtful however, about the success of our college jottings if that excellent appreciation of good humor, which

our critic is so abundantly blessed with, does not come to our immediate rescue. No doubt the professor would appreciate the value of a censor, if *he* could be appointed.

We are ever open to fair criticism, however, and the remarks of our critic would not have been resented, if they had been made to us in person and not behind our back; if they had not been made in a spirit of ridicule, arising so plainly from a sense of fancied injury. If such was the occasion of the remarks, the staff might long since have resented the indifference and opposition of him who should be our heartiest supporter, by publishing the few articles obtained from him *by request*, which were so full of demerit that it would have disgraced both the recommender and our paper. [Editor.]

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Politics Among Us.

If the college is at all representative of general thot, there never was more interest in a political campaign than there is this year. Clubs have been organized by students representing both parties, and, altho the Republicans are considerably in the majority, the others are not wanting in interest and enthusiasm. All are discussing the questions of paramountcy. Every class hears its orators, pro and con. All the societies have caught the fever and debaters are provided with questions that possess real interest. The opportunity is great, and the student shows his appreciation.

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Y. M. C. A. Notes.

In these days of politics and sports, we are so apt to neglect our Christian work. If the afternoons have been taken up with foot-ball or basket-ball and political addresses happen to come upon Tuesday or Thursday evening, something is going to suffer and that something usually turns out to be the prayer-meeting or Y. M. C. A. address. This ought not to be thus. And yet it would not be fair to say that those meetings have been neglected by the majority of the students. Rather has increased interest been shown, especially in the Tuesday evening meeting. We have earnestly prayed for, and are looking forward to some blessed seasons of prayer. The Spirit is present and willing to help us and we, either work with it, or against it. Would that every student among us might plainly see that to work with it is the only way in which success is assured. From Nov. 11 thro the 16th has been appointed as the week of prayer for Young

Men's Christian Associations thro-out the land. According to custom, midday prayer-meetings will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. In the past, the results of those meetings have been most apparent; what this year's effect will be, lies mostly with us. No fear of working too hard upon the emotions! When God's Spirit begins working, man's soul has to yield. And the Spirit's presence, is what we need. Will you seek it for yourself? Will you pray for it in the lives of others?

The regular meetings on Thursday evening, are again in full sway, with now and then an intermission, that, strange to say, seem rather healthful to the association. The first meeting of the month Rev. De Bey spoke on the thought, that as certainly as science claimed a distinct form of expression, so surely did the Christian religion also have a special vocabulary. Then came the Y. M. C. A. reception, vividly remembered by the most of us because of the profusion of new faces among the gentler sex and comparatively small number of new faces among the other sex. Yet the evening has not lost its effect, for it can clearly be seen on the campus between recitations day after day. On the following Thursday, Rev. Dubbink spoke on the *aim*, as distinguished from the motive, of foreign missions. Then followed Dr. Winter's "emergency lecture" on Christian equipments for Christian work, each of which addresses drew out a good sized audience.

G. K.

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Alumni Notes.

Rev. J. G. Theilken, of Wellsburg, Iowa, has declined the call from the Reformed church at Cromwell Center, Ia.

William C. Rinck of the class of '00, has been asked to become member of the French Circle at the U. of M., a very exclusive society, consisting of but fifteen members. This shows that Mr. Rinck is held in high esteem at the university, where he is taking a postgraduate course in mathematics.

Rev. M. Flipse, '00, of Passaic, N. J., has declined the call of the Second Reformed church of Grand Rapids.

The Rev. C. Kriekard, '74, of Kalamazoo, has accepted the call from Three Oaks, Mich.

Attorney Geo. E. Kollen, '92, has been making political speeches in Iowa.

John Ver Wey, '98, has for the past few weeks been prevented from pursuing his studies at the Seminary on account of illness.

Rev. W. Wolvius, '93, of Boyden, Iowa, has declined the call from Hamilton, Mich.

Rev. S. Zwemer's book, entitled, "The Cradle of Islam," is just out, and proves very interesting and instructive. Rev. Zwemer has certainly succeeded in giving us a book which will find favor with all those interested in Missions.

Rev. Veldman, '92, has accepted the call from Milwaukee.

Dr. J. W. Bosman, '82, a former student of Hope, and now practicing medicine in Kalamazoo, was in this city lately.

Mr. J. Van Dellen, a graduate from our Grammar School in '79, paid Hope a visit during the past week. He was very much pleased with the wonderful changes which had taken place since he was at school.

x x x

Foot Ball Rules.

The ball should be a foot ball.

The boys shall wear pants with cotton in them.

Any one hit in the body above the belt shall be killed.

Ball may be caught in the hands, or maybe somewhere else, as the case may be.

No one is to intentionally kill a player already wounded.

Killed or wounded must leave the field at once.

A hospital shall be established on each side before the game starts. This shall be in charge of a responsible person who shall act as referee in case some of the killed or wounded refuse to obey. The killed remain in the hospital until the game is over.

The wounded line up until half of the company are dead, when each man in turn starts to play again.—*Exchange.*

x x x

College Jottings.

Fresh !!

"Leggetts."

Basquette Ball.

For that enlargement of the cranium try "Fresh."

Joe Nauta, because he sent a few "leggetts" to Rome has acquired a nickname.

Basquette ball and discus (horse-shoe) throwing are now classed among ye Hope College sports.

Mr. Henry Steketee and Edward Stanton recently visited old cronies in the Hall. For an instant its dark corridors were illumined by two beaming countenances and then, all was gloom.

Ye Y. M. C. A. reception. Dr. Kollen preacheth ye sermon and Prof. Bergen cracketh ye ancient jokes. Musiek, much claspings of hands and garrulity. Thereupon ye student ducketh around ye corner and ye maiden goeth home pensively and alone.

Deciphered at last. By means of the Rosetta stone and the inscriptions on the monuments we are now enabled to read a communication lately received from Mr. Dinkeloo of Chicago.

Raymond left the Y. M. C. A. reception with a how(e)l.

Holes with some friedcake around them served for supper.

Stogie vowed he'd lick the whole club if they didn't return his Bryan badge.

In order to appreciate Van Dam's present greatness one must see it in the long perspective of 15,000 miles.

Melly is now quite seery-ous.

It is quite amusing at mealtime to watch a misdirected forkful bump Schaefer on the chin. His eyes will rove in the direction of the kitchen.

Denekas held two spades. Each smoked a clay pipe with reckless abandon and poor Wayer had the snakes. Nay, it was not a card game, but a frogging expedition under the leadership of Prof. Mast. 58 frogs and one snake were captured and canned for future use.

The letter carriers of the town have expressed a desire to have Prof. Vechte meet one of their number in a public debate. The question to relate to the political issues of the present campaign. Fair field and no favor. Marquis of Queensbury rules.

One of the newly painted windows of the gym. broken already. Well, well, girls! aim for the window after this and you'll land the ball *right in the basket.*

Prof. in Greek—"Visscher, decline the word for earth."

Visscher, spasmodically,

gay

goose

gay etc. etc.

Te Kolste now perambulates to Central Ave. for his Evening Press.

Our athletic friend, Prof. Kuizenga is coaching the foot ball team of the Orange City Academy. Good for "Kuizy."

Steunenbergh says, "the bottom dropped out of the Rep. meeting after I told them why I will vote for Bryan this year."

The banns are up and Mr. Iliohan the worthy shoe Dr. is to be re-married. If any one has aught to say let him speak now or forever hold his peace en kom over en help ons with an occasional pair of shoes.

Prof. to Hessenius—"Mr. H. What caused your tardiness?"

H—"What's tha'?"

Prof. repeats.

H—"I was waiting for the class?"

Prof.—"So you're not an individual?"

H—"No sir, I'm a unit."

Prof.—"Are you the head or tail of the unit?"

H—"What's tha'?"

Prof. repeats.

H—"Why a unit has'nt any head or tail."

The ANCHOR extends its sympathy to Henry Boer of the Sophomore class, who owing to ill health was obliged to discontinue his studies.

A welcome is also extended to Mr. Grooters, who has returned to resume work with his Sophomore classmates.

Boeve is doing the "stump" for Bryan.

Van Zomeren is much cut up about trig. He is now wearing a sore rag around his hand.

Wesselink blushes like a red hot stove poker when any suggestion is made about "taking supper with the old folks."

Korteling seems to be coming out on top. That is, a slight fuzzy vegetation now appears on the top of his head.

Another foot-ball sport at College. Who is he? Laberton of course.

Among the visitors at the Holland fair were H. J. Steketee and Miss Gertrude Klomprens.

Prof. Mast has a new vocation; teaching "Dumb Belles."

Evidences that Prof. Mast is going to vote the Democratic ticket: A long stray hair on his coat-sleeve, a picture on the lid of his watch, love of "LIBERTY."

Sealed for politics. Miss Floyd a Bryan enthusiast.

Mr. Van Persem! Let's see your button! Who is it?

My brother.

Bert Winter objects very much to having the ladies exercise in the Gymnasium. He says they use some of his property.

Prof. Ladd says it takes Van Persem to ask questions.

Only elemental conditions take M—n. Therefore Edd. Stanton must be an elemental condition.

We do not make our own Soaps, but we know good Soaps when we see them, and we buy the right kinds. A good Soap at 5c, a better one at 10c.

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Miss Adrie Riemens was awarded first premium for her collection of coin, including many rare and valuable specimens. We would suggest that she donate them to Hope College, "since he needs de money."

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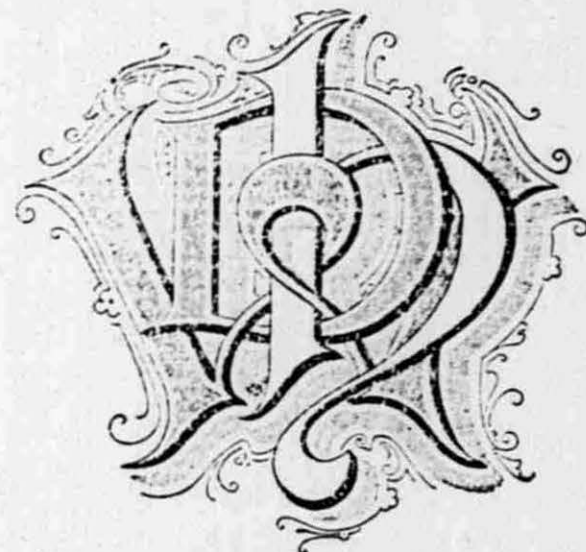
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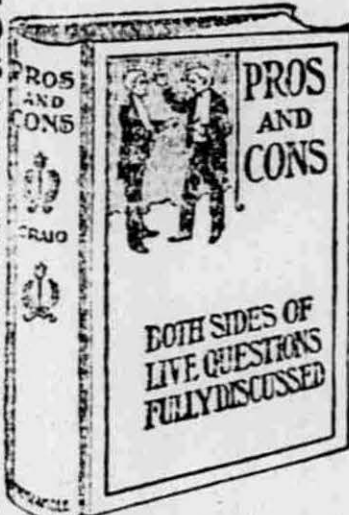
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LEGISLATIVE SPECIAL

State Lawmakers Do What the Governor Wants as to Railway Taxation.

PRINCIPAL POINT OF DIFFERENCE

Between Senate and House Is Finally and Satisfactorily Settled.

Lansing, Mich., 18.—After a campaign that continued through five sessions of the legislature, three of which were extraordinary sessions convened for the particular purpose of considering them, the special charters of railroads operating in Michigan have finally been absolutely repealed and a constitutional amendment, under which can be enacted legislation taxing railroad and other corporations on the cash value of their property, has been submitted to the people. In addition to these measures there was enacted the necessary complement of the charter repeal laws, which is a law prescribing the method of legal procedure to be followed by the companies whose special charters have been taken away in proceeding against the state to recover damages for losses sustained by the repeal of these charters.

Governor's Message Is Brief.

In view of the numerous messages he had submitted to this legislature and its predecessor on the subject of special charter repeal and the submission of a so-called equal tax amendment to the constitution, the message which Governor Pingree submitted to the legislature was rather brief, although he again went over these familiar subjects in a general way. After hearing the governor's message the legislature promptly got down to business, and the first thing done was the introduction in the house of a joint

resolution proposing an amendment to article 14 of the constitution in the same form as proposed at the last special session, when it was defeated in the senate.

Point of Principal Discussion.

From the start there was every indication that the two houses would this time agree on the form of an amendment to be submitted, but there was no hope of the submission of the proposition embodied in the joint resolution mentioned for the reason the senators still objected to the classification feature, which, they claimed, was responsible for the previous defeat. This classification clause empowered the legislature to classify corporations for the purposes of taxation and to provide a different rate of taxation for different classes of corporations; providing, however, that the rate to be paid by corporations of the same class should be uniform.

The point was the one principally discussed during the session, and the discussion was finally ended by the adoption by both houses of section 11 as it appears in the published laws appended hereto.

Procedure in Damage Suits.

The bill prescribing the method to be followed by the companies in proceeding against the state for damages was passed without a dissenting vote, and only seven votes were recorded against the charter repeal bills in the house.

The governor submitted two other matters to the legislature, neither of which was acted favorably upon. One was for the submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing an intermediate court to aid the supreme court. The other was a law to legalize the action of the state tax commission in arranging for the appraisal of the property of railways, etc., which now pay a specific tax.

Senate Takes a New Departure.

When all the repeal bills had been passed by the senate Governor Pingree, who was an interested observer of the proceedings, was formally invited to address that body. This was a decided departure from the course of the senate in the past, a decided feeling of hostility between a majority of that body and the chief executive

having existed. The governor, however, promptly accepted the invitation, and was liberally applauded when he was escorted by a committee of senators to a place at the side of President Robinson, where he briefly addressed the senate.

Closing of the Session.

After farewell speeches by Representatives Anderson, of Kent, and Chamberlain, of Gogebic, who are about to retire after long years of service in the legislature, the entire company, governor, legislators and spectators, rose and sang "Michigan My Michigan," under the leadership of Representative Lusk, of Bay. In order to give time for the enrollment of the bills for presentation to Governor Pingree for his signature, final adjournment was not reached until Monday noon, when the two houses were formally adjourned without ceremony of any kind.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Text of the Joint Resolution and the Railway Charter Repeal Bills.

The following are all of the enactments of the legislature at the special session which ended Monday: Joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution relative to the taxation of corporations.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Michigan, That the following amendments to the constitution of the state of Michigan, be and the same are hereby proposed and submitted to the people of this state, that is to say, that section ten of article fourteen of said constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The state may continue to collect all specific taxes accruing to the treasury under existing laws. The legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from corporations. The legislature may provide for the assessment of the property of corporations, at its true value, by a state board of assessors and for the levying and collection of taxes thereon. All taxes hereafter levied on the property of such classes of corporations as are paying specific taxes under laws in force on Nov. 6, A. D. 1900, shall be ap-

plied as provided for specific state taxes in section one of this article.

That section eleven of article fourteen, of said constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature shall provide a uniform rule of taxation except on property paying specific taxes, and taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law: Provided, That the legislature shall provide a uniform rule of taxation for such property as shall be assessed by a state board of assessors, and the rate of taxation on such property shall be the rate which the state board of assessors shall ascertain and determine is the average rate levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for state, county, township, school and municipal purposes.

That section thirteen of article fourteen of said constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. In the year one thousand nine hundred and one, and every fifth year thereafter and at such other times as the legislature may direct, the legislature shall provide for an equalization of assessments by a state board, on all taxable property, except that taxed under laws passed pursuant to section ten of this article.

And be it further resolved, That the said proposed amendments be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1900; that the secretary of state is hereby required to certify this proposed amendment to the clerks of the several counties of the state, as required by section three thousand six hundred and twenty-four, of the compiled laws of 1897, but it shall be sufficient if the same shall be so certified at least ten days before such election. The several county clerks shall, at once, upon the receipt of such certified amendment, convene the board of election commissioners of such county. The several county clerks shall, at once, upon the receipt of such certified amendment, convene the board of election commissioners of such county, and the said board shall forthwith prepare a ballot for the use of the electors desiring to vote upon said amendment, which shall be substantially in the following form: At

the ten of each ballot shall be printed in bold-faced type the words, "Vote on the amendments to the constitution relative to the taxation of corporations." Then shall follow.

"Amendments to the constitution relative to the taxation of corporations."

"Yes."

"Amendments to the constitution relative to the taxation of corporations."

"No."

Such ballots, so prepared, shall be sent out by said board of election commissioners at the same time and in the same manner as the ballots to be used at said general election. And it shall be the duty of the board of election inspectors, at each voting precinct in this state, to see to it that each elector is furnished with a ballot relative to such proposed amendment, at the same time that he is furnished with a general ballot, and to inform such elector of the nature and purpose of it, and each elector shall be required, on coming out of the booth and tendering his vote to the inspectors of election, to produce and hand to such inspectors the ballot relating to such amendment, who shall place the same in the box prepared for that purpose.

All votes cast therefor shall be taken, counted, canvassed and returned as provided by law for the election of state officers.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal act number forty-two of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Central railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Central Railroad company," approved March 28, 1846, and all acts amendatory thereto, and to provide for the necessary incidents to such repeal.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That act number forty-two, of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Central railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Central Railroad company," approved March 28, 1846, and all acts amendatory thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed,

said repeal to take effect and be in force from and after the 31st day of December, 1901: Provided, That the right to institute proceedings against the state for the determination of the damages, if any, which it may sustain by reason of such repeal is hereby reserved to said Michigan Central Railroad company. And further provided, That the right of said company to receive compensation from the state on account of this repeal shall not be prejudiced by the voluntary surrender of its charter and its reorganization prior to said 31st day of December, 1901, under the provisions of section 6225, Compiled Laws of 1897.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to provide for the institution of actions against the state by railroad companies created, and which have heretofore existed under special charters, to recover damages sustained by reason of, and resulting from, the repeal of the special charter under which such companies were created, organized, and existed prior to such repeal.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Whenever the charter of any railroad company organized, created, or existing under and by virtue of the provisions of any special act enacted prior to 1850, which provides that the state shall make compensation for damages sustained in case of repeal, shall be withdrawn or revoked by the repeal of such special act, such railroad company may, within one year from and after the date that such repeal shall go into effect and not thereafter institute an action of trespass on the case against the state of Michigan, in the circuit court for the county of Ingham, Kent or Wayne, for the recovery of any damages which it has sustained, and to which it is entitled by reason of such repeal of such special charter, if any damages be sustained. Process shall be served upon the governor, and the case shall proceed in accordance with, and be governed in all respects by, the law and practice governing similar actions between individuals in this state.

Sec. 2. Upon final judgment being

rendered, the same may, upon application by such railroad company, be certified by the clerk, and under the seal of the court in which the same is entered or to which the same has been appealed or removed, to the auditor general; and he shall thereupon issue his warrant for one-third of said judgment with accrued interest; and during the next following year he shall issue his warrant for another one-third of said judgment with accrued interest; and during the next following year he shall issue his warrant for the balance of said judgment with accrued interest; unless provision for earlier payments, or an immediate satisfaction of said judgment shall be made by the legislature. Said warrants shall be paid by the state treasurer to the railroad company entitled thereto or to its assigns out of the general fund. The auditor general shall add to and incorporate the amount paid each year on account of said judgment, in the next succeeding state tax, and the money collected therefrom shall be placed to the credit of the general fund to reimburse it for the moneys thus paid.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad company," approved March 7, 1834, and act number 140 of the session laws of 1855, entitled, "An act to authorize the consolidation of the Detroit and Pontiac and the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad companies, so as to form a continuous line from Detroit to Lake Michigan, under the name of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That an act of the territorial legislative council of Michigan, of 1834, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad company," approved March 7, 1834, and an act number 140 of the session laws of 1855, entitled "An act to au-

thorize the consolidation of the Detroit and Pontiac and the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad companies, so as to form a continuous line from Detroit to Lake Michigan, under the name of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, the same constituting the special charter under which the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway company, now known as the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad company, was created, be and the same are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect, and be in force from, and after the 31st day of December, 1901.

Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal act number 113 of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Southern railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Southern Railroad company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That act number 113 of the session laws of 1846 entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Southern railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Southern Railroad company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, That the right to institute proceedings against the state for the determination of the damages, if any, which it may sustain by reason of such repeal is hereby reserved to said Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad company. Provided, further, That this act shall not be taken as an admission on the part of the state that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad company at present operates its road under a special charter, or that it is entitled to any damages by reason of this repeal.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act making an appropriation for the Industrial School for Boys, for repairing and strengthening the north wing of the main building.

Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact: That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500)

or so much of this sum as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing, strengthening and making safe the north wing of the main building at the Industrial School for Boys.

Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Erie and Kalamazoo company," approved April 22, 1833, and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto.

Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact: That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad company," approved April 22, 1833; act number 158 of the session laws of 1846, entitled "An act in regard to the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad company," approved May 18, 1846; act number 111 of the public acts of 1887, entitled "An act to require the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad company or any lessee thereof having control of or operating the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, to operate and maintain, or to abandon its line of road between Palmira Junction and the city of Adrian," approved May 19, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect and be in force from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.

Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

Concurrent resolution providing for the binding of the session laws of the special session of the legislature, 1900, with the session laws of the regular session of 1901, and providing members of the legislature with the same.

Resolved by the senate, (the house concurring), That the session laws of this special session be bound with the session laws of the next regular session of the legislature, and not in a single and separate volume, except such number as may be required for immediate distribution, which shall be bound in paper covers, and

Be it further resolved, That all members of the present legislature be supplied with a copy of the volume containing the session laws of both sessions, when printed and bound.

Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

NOVEMBER—1900.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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